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"B" FOR NANNIE AND "B" FOR BEN.

(Waif.)

"N" for Nannie and "B" for Ben,
I see them now as I saw them then,
On the bark of the oak tree wed.
She sat waist-deep in the clover white,
And the liquid gold of the June sunlight
Swept over her sweet young head.
And I stood carving the letters twain,
That time and tempest has all in vain
Striven to blur and blot;
They live in the oak tree's dusky grain,
Stamped as their memory on my brain,
Changing, changing, and fading not.

Oh, the vows that I vowed that day!
Their broken shafts in my bosom stay,
Wounding it hour by hour;
Could I be false to one so true?
Dared I be cruel, my love, to you,
Oh, Nannie, my lily flower?
Ere the snow had whitened those letters twain,
In the old church porch you hid your pain
As I and my bride passed by;
Your eyes were brave, but your cheeks grew white,
The cheek that I should have pillowed that night,
Where it never now may lie.

Little Nannie, you are at rest,
The buttercups growing over your breast,
Close by the church-yard gate;
But, ah! I live to rue the day
Gold tempted my steps from love away,
And mine is the sadder fate;
For I'd give the rest of my life to-night
To see you sit in the clover white,
The sun on your locks of gold,
And carve again as I carved them then,
"N" for Nannie and "B" for Ben,
On the bark of the oak tree old.

Harnett County Democratic Convention.

[For the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21, 1888.

The Democrats of Harnett county met in the Court House at Lillington on Monday, August 20th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It was the largest convention ever held in Harnett county.

The convention was called to order by James P. Hodges, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. On motion, Wm. Pearson was appointed temporary chairman, and B. F. Shaw, J. A. Cameron, J. W. Pipkin and W. E. Wilson, temporary secretaries.

On motion of Col. J. A. Spears, it was resolved that the temporary chairman and secretaries be made the permanent officers of the convention.

The object of the convention was explained by the chairman, who stated that it was for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Representatives and County officers.

On motion, the convention proceeded to take a ballot for a candidate for the House of Representatives. D. McN. McKay, J. R. Godwin and M. V. Prince were put in nomination.

The attendance at the convention was so large that they were compelled to retire to the court yard. Upon a ballot being had, D. McN. McKay received 886½; J. R. Godwin 249½; M. V. Prince 196½; scattering 12½. Necessary to nominate, 628. Mr. McKay received 258½ more than a majority. On motion, he was declared to be unanimously nominated.

On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. J. A. Green, Colin McArtan, A. F. Johnson, B. F. Williams, J. E. Stewart, John W. Byrd and J. D. Barnes were put in nomination. A ballot being taken, J. A. Green received 478½; Colin McArtan 430½; A. F. Johnson 57½; B. F. Williams 117½; J. E. Stewart 89½; John W. Byrd 29½; J. D. Barnes 45½; scattering 6½. Necessary for a choice 628. No election. John W. Byrd, J. D. Barnes and J. E. Stewart and A. F. Johnson withdrew their names as candidates.

A motion was made by Col. Murchison, that the second ballot be taken in proportion to the ballot cast in the different townships at the primary meetings for the candidates that were before the convention, which was voted down by the convention.

Sheriff J. A. Green withdrew his name from before the convention, and Colin McArtan was unanimously nominated for Sheriff.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Register of Deeds. On motion, J. S. Holt withdrew his name from before the convention, and Henry T. Spears was unanimously nominated for Register of Deeds.

A ballot being had for County Treasurer, A. A. Bethea received 744, and G. D. Spence 430. On motion, A. A. Bethea was unanimously nominated.

Upon a ballot being had, N. Mc. Stewart was unanimously nominated for Coroner.

On motion, George E. Prince was nominated for County Surveyor.

On motion, the following delegates were appointed to the Senatorial Convention:

J. R. Grady, D. H. McLean, T. J. Swann, T. W. Harrington, T. A. Harrington, J. P. Hodges, N. S. Stewart, Dan'l Stewart, D. McN. McKay, D. E. Green, B. F. Williams, Dr. R. T. Spence, H. D. McCormick.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we and each of us, as a member of the Democratic County Convention for Harnett County in Convention assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to give a hearty support to the nominees of this convention, and to use all honorable means to secure their election.

A Wonderful Steamer.

The new British steamship City of New York, which reached New York last Friday on her first trip across the Atlantic, is a marvel of marine architecture. She cost to build her over £350,000, or about $1,750,000. Her length is 580 feet, and breadth of beam 63 feet, while her engines are of the triple expansion style and are of over 19,000 horse-power. A manufacturing plant requiring engines of 1,000 horse-power is considered a great enterprise, but this steamer's engines are nearly twenty times that. The consumption of fuel to furnish this vast power averages about 350 tons a day. She has a crew of 370 passengers. One thousand electric lamps are required to furnish light.

One man keeps a pistol to protect himself against burglars, while his neighbor doesn't keep one for fear of shooting some member of the house by mistake.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV THOS. J. JARVIS.

Some Important and Good Advice.

[Correspondence of the Charlotte Democrat.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, July 9, '88.

W. J. Yates, Esq.:

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I received a number of State papers, three days ago, and from them I learned of the action of the great convention of the Democratic party which met in Raleigh on the 30th of May last. While some may have preferred another ticket, it seem to me that all must admit that the one selected is worthy of the cordial support of any lover of good government, and that it ought to be elected by an immense majority. I cannot see how any man calling himself a Democrat can be lukewarm and laggard in his support of it, but I can see how many who have heretofore called themselves Republican can vote for it on the day of election, and I confidently believe some will do it. If I could fix Judge Fowle' majority I would make it more than four times what mine was; and I trust every friend of mine, who worked for me in 1880, will work much more earnestly for him.

I am so situated that I cannot be present in person to take part in Judge Fowle's campaign, but I shall be with him in spirit, and I will be under renewed obligations to my personal friends to devote themselves especially to looking after the township organizations. I am a great believer in the valuable work of the precinct committees. Much speaking, *good speaking*, are valuable factors in a campaign; enthusiasm is a good thing, and the more of it the better; but, after all, it is the vote that is put *into* the ballot box that elects the candidate, and the campaign which does not look well to the machinery for getting the voter to the polls, and their votes *into* the box, is not well conducted. It is therefore all important that the *precinct* part of the party organization be well attended to; and I will request you, when you happen to meet any one who thinks well of me, to tell him that you have a special message from me to him, and the message is an earnest request of him to take it upon himself, on the day of election, to see to it that all of his neighbors go to the polls. I am never afraid of a man who goes to the polls. It is the man who stays at home of whom I have fear. The Republicans have about a certain and fixed number of votes, and they poll them. The Democrats have a large "stay-home contingent.—When the most of that contingent stays at home we are beaten. When they go to the polls we are victorious; and the nearer we come to getting them all to the polls the greater our victory. The result then depends upon this "stay-home" contingent, and I know of no means better calculated to get them to the polls than a good township committee. The "stay at-homes" do not mean to do wrong. It is not their purpose to bring bad government upon themselves and injury to their country by absenting themselves from the polls. Their indifference, or absence, often arises from the belief that there will be enough at the polls without them, and that they may well stay at home to look after some household or farm affairs. They only need to be seen and told of the possible results of their absence, and urged to be present; and, in cases of the aged, the infirm, and the poor who live a distance from the polls and are without conveyances of their own, should be sent for, and carried to the polls. I repeat, *this* is peculiarly the work of the precinct committee, and work that they may do very effectively without the expenditure of any money and with but little labor.

It is only necessary to exercise proper care in the selection of the township committee-men. Men should be selected who *will do* the work they are appointed to do, and they should be scattered over the District, so some one of the committeemen will be able to look after the "stay-at-home voters. Each committeeman will, in this way, have but a small territory to look after; and he can quietly and at his leisure, make a memorandum, first of all the voters in his division, and on the day of election by a little effort he can have them all at the polls. This is the quiet, but it is the *effective* work of a campaign; and, I repeat, that my special friends will put me under renewed obligations to them by devoting themselves especially to this work.

As a newspaper man has good opportunities to see and talk to the people, I write to you to beg you to urge this upon them when you have the opportunity of doing so. In fact, I may add that it is a work in which all may well and profitably engage.

I have referred to my particular friends of 1880 only because I am anxious that *they* shall work much harder now than they did then. With the splendid canvass that will be made by the distinguished Captain who heads the ticket and his scores of able Lieutenants and aids, with good organization pending the canvass and good work on the day of election, a victory will be achieved that will bring gladness to the hearts of every lover of good government.

Faithfully yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

A Pair of Geological Puzzles.

The Grecian island of Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean, contains two rather remarkable natural phenomena. The first is a rock which oscillates several inches to and fro with the regularity of a pendulum, pressing firmly against a fixed rock one moment and directly afterward opening a space into which the clenched hand may be thrust. The motion is due to some unknown cause, having been found to be quite independent of the sea's action. In the other phenomenon about half a million gallons of water daily flows upon the land by four inlets and is sucked into the earth. The water has been collected in a short canal to drive two mills, but disappears among the rocks, with no visible outlet, after being thus used.

A faction of the colored population in Wilmington have published a card "in defence of their manhood." Judge Russell's letter which says they are savages seems to be the primary cause, but we have no faith in their doing anything but vote the republican ticket. They fear to do no more or less.

Corks may be made air and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffine; they must be kept down with a wire screen.

Some Cotton Crop Speculations.

The average condition of the cotton crop advanced from 86.3 in July to 87.3 for August, according to the report of the United States Agricultural Department. This means that the crop was in better condition on August 1st than on July 1st, which is not usually the case, as in 1887 the average of 97.3 in July decreased to 93.3 by August, and to 82.8 by September; and in 1886 the July average of 86.1 fell to 81.3 by August. Thus, instead of a decline in condition during the critical month of August, this year's crop made a decided advance, and since the first of August the conditions have been favorable for a further improvement. These are very strong points, and must have a great influence upon the yield. The department's report says that the cotton is almost without exception reported in sound health and vigor, with as little shedding of leaves and forms as is mentioned in the most successful years. One half of August has passed with the crop in a better average condition than at the first of the month, and should it simply hold its own during the next two weeks the average on September 1 would be at least five per cent. higher than it was on the same date last year, when it was 82.8. As the acreage this year is given as about 400,000 acres larger than in 1887, this and the better condition would indicate a possible crop of 7,500,000 bales, basing the estimates on last year's crop being 7,000,000 bales.

The average yield during the last ten years has been 37.8 of a bale per acre, and if the production should be simply equal to this average, the crop would be about 7,200,000 bales. Should the average yield per acre prove equal to 1882, when it was 42⅝ of a bale per acre—and this is within the range of possibilities—the total would be a little over 8,000,000 bales. Such a crop, however, is hardly probable, but present indications point to a yield exceeding the splendid crop of 1887, and running to upwards of 7,000,000 bales, provided we have a good picking season, as very much depends on that. The crop is from one to two weeks later than last year, and this might result in cutting off the yield.

The Only Bachelor in the United States Senate.

Saulsbury is the typical "old bach"—there are real widowers and grass-widowers in the Senate, but he is the only bachelor—is tall, slim and shriveled, bloodless and solitary, and to look at him one would never imagine that a dream of love and orange blossoms ever hovered over his pillow. But appearances are deceptive. As old and dry as he is, there still lingers a flame in his breast, and sometimes he gets sentimental.

I know of a buxom widow in this city, rosy and jolly, as full of blood and fun as Saulsbury is of dryness, at whose house the old man has been a constant visitor for nearly twenty years. He is fond of a game of whist and glass of punch. No hand can brew one that suits the Senator's taste so well as hers, and there isn't a lady in the world that he prefers to her as a partner at a rubber. About once a week he spends an evening at her cosy home, and after the guests are gone he usually remains to take another glass and smoke a cigar before the grate of the drawing room. It is then that the comforts of a home, the attractions of a fireside and a jolly companion, warm up the cockles of the old man's heart, and he seldom leaves the house without proposing marriage to her. Years ago he was very much in earnest and used to press his suit with the ardor of a conventional lover, but the proposal, having been renewed so often, has become a matter of jest between them, and now he pops the question regularly in a quaint, comical way by asking when he shall engage the parson. She always laughs and tells him they are too young to marry, and then the old man drains his glass, puts on his hat and goes to his lonely rooms, which must be very dismal to him after an evening at her fire side.

When the World Gets Old.

[From the London Exchange.]

The age of the earth is placed by some at 500,000,000 years, and still others of later time among them the duke of Argyle, places it at 10,000,000 years, knowing what processes it has gone through. Other planets go through the same process. The reason that other planets differ so much from the earth is that they are in a much earlier or later stage of existence.

The earth must become old. Newton surmised, although he could give no reason for it, that the earth would at one time lose all its water and become dry. Since then it has been found that Newton was correct. As the earth keeps cooling it will become porous, and cavities will be formed in the interior, which will take in the water. It is estimated this process is now in progress so far that the water diminishes at the rate of about the thickness of a sheet of writing paper each year.

At this rate in 6,000,000 years the water will have sunk a mile, and in 15,000,000 years the water will have disappeared from the face of the globe. The nitrogen and the oxygen in the atmosphere are also diminishing all the time. It is in an inappreciable degree, but the time will come when the air will be so thin that no creatures we know can breathe and live; the time will come when the world can not support life. That will be the period of old age, and then will come death.

It is reported in the Mangum neighborhood, Richmond county—Dockery's home, that while in New York recently Dockery received sixty thousand dollars to carry on his campaign and the promise of an hundred thousand more if he carries the State. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but there is no doubt but the money to carry on the campaign has been furnished by somebody, for it is well known here that Dockery had no money—probably not enough to pay his way to Raleigh. The question is, where did the money come from? That it has been furnished by the North there can be no doubt. This being the case we cannot see how any self-respecting white man can go to the polls and vote for this apostle of social equality, especially after it is shown beyond question that he has been aided financially, in his crusade against white supremacy in North Carolina by the money of the Southhaters of the North.—*Messenger-Intelligencer.*

When a hinge creaks put a little graphite or soft lead pencil on the place of friction.

THE EGGS THAT NEVER HATCH.

[Merchant Traveller.]

There is a young man on the corner,
Filled with life and strength and hope,
Looking far beyond the present,
With the whole world in his scope.
He is grasping at to-morrow,
That phantom none can catch;
To-day is lost. He's waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

There's an old man over yonder,
With a worn and weary face,
With searching anxious features,
And weak, uncertain pace.
He is living in the future,
With no desire to catch
The golden Now. He's waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

There's a world of men and women,
With their life's work yet undone,
Who are sitting, standing, moving,
Beneath the same great sun;
Ever eager for the future,
But not content to snatch
The Present. They are waiting
For the eggs that will never hatch.

State Taxation and Radical Plunderings.

In the matter of taxation.—For the year 1869 the Republicans levied eighty cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property, including forty-five cents to pay interest on special tax bonds. Under this levy they collected over $1,000,000; and although more than half of it was designed to pay interest on special tax bonds, they applied less than one-half the amount collected to that purpose.

For 1871 the rate was fifty-two cents on every hundred dollars worth of property, including eight cents for the asylums, ten cents to meet deficiency in treasury on contracts made by Republicans in 1869, and twelve cents for the Penitentiary, which was incomplete. This made the rate of taxation for that year for ordinary expenses twenty-two cents, or thirteen cents less than the Republican rate of 1869 for same purpose. The Republicans made contracts which had to be paid for by the Democratic administration.

After these deficiencies in the treasury had been met the rate of taxation was greatly reduced, as follows:

For 1874, 31½	cents	on	every	$100	worth	of	property.	
" 1875, 29½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1876, 29½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1877, 29½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1878, 29½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1879, 24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1880, 24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1881, 28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1882, 28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1883, 25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1884, 00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1885, 25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1886, 25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1887, 20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" 1888, 20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

It will be observed that, though the Canby Constitution, then so recently adopted, provided that the State and county tax for any year should not exceed sixty-six and two-third cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, the Republican Legislature levied and collected from the people of the State a tax of 80 cents on every $100 worth of property in the State for State expenses.

It will be observed also that in the foregoing table the tax for 1884 is put down as 00! This extraordinary state of things, unknown before in the history of this or any other country, it is believed, came about in this way: On the first day of May, 1884, the Western North Carolina Railroad paid into the State Treasury $600,000, and took up its bonds ($520,000) deposited there to secure the State against loss for the support of the convicts while in the employment of the road before its sale. The Legislature directed that upon the payment being made the levy of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property should be suspended for that year. This was one of the fruits of the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

So much for taxation under Democratic rule.

112 Miles in 107 Minutes.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A railroad official, speaking about fast time on railroads, has this to say in regard to Jay Gould's tour through the South a few weeks ago: "When the Jay Gould special left Memphis, Superintendent Pegram, of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway, gave instruction to run through to Chattanooga on a 55-mile-per-hour schedule, which was accomplished without an apparent effort. On arriving at Chattanooga the management was complimented by the party, and the question was asked whether other portions of the system was in a condition to admit of an equal rate of speed. The question resulted in Mr. Gould enjoying the distinction of riding on the fatest train that ever ran on the American continent. On leaving Chattanooga orders were given to make the run to Knoxville—112 miles—on a 60 mile-per-hour schedule, or better if possible. It appeared to be understood, though not expressed, that the run to Knoxville should beat all previous records, and when the wires flashed back the news that the 112 miles had been made in 107 minutes, you can imagine the enthusiasm that greeted the announcement."

The Joint Discussion.

There will be a joint discussion of the campaign between Hon. Daniel G. Fowle and Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Democratic an Republican candidates for Governor, at the following times and places:

Asheboro, Friday, Aug. 31.
Siler, Chatham county, Saturday, Sept. 1.
Graham, Monday, Sept. 3.
Hillsboro, Tuesday, Sept. 4.
Roxboro, Wednesday, Sept. 5.
Yanceville, Thursday, Sept. 6.
Reidsville, Friday, Sept. 7.
Walnut Cove, Stokes Co. Monday, Sept. 10.
Mt. Airy, Tuesday, Sept. 11.
Elkin, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Yadkinsville, Thursday, Sept. 13.
Winston, Friday, Sept. 14.
Lexington, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Mocksville, Monday, Sept. 17.
Hickory, Tuesday Sept. 18.
Lenoir, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Morganton, Thursday, Sept. 20.
Marion, Friday, Sept. 21.
Mocresville, Irdell Co., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The local committees will please advertise these appointments by handbills and otherwise.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Ch'm'n Dem. State Ex. Com.

Stanton's Record.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

Have the people of North Carolina forgotten the infamous legislative "Address" of August 1868? Have they forgotten the no less infamous Shoffner bill of 1869 '70? The address was published in full in the weekly Raleigh *Standard* of the 26th of August, 1868, and was signed by George W. Stanton, now the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, and the rest of the Radical members of the Canby legislature. It went out as the deliberate utterance of those who signed it in their capacity of representatives of the Republican party, since it was declared in its very beginning that it was issued by "the Republican members of the Legislature upon earnest and careful consideration." What was it? Nothing short of a bundle of suggestions to the negroes, then very much excited and in an angry frame of mind, as we all well remember, to burn the property and take the lives of white people. Its instigations were simply horrible. So much so that "Honest John Ragland," of Granville, himself a Radical, declared that it "was so utterly infamous that any man who signed it ought to be hung with an untrimmed grape-vine."

In part the address was as follows, its signers pretending to talk to the landowners, that is to say, to the white people, but taking particular care to make themselves heard by every nsgro in the State. Here is what they said:

"We do not deny that if a poor man comes to our door in the cold and storm of night we have the right to deny him admittance. But if he perish before morning, whether we would not, in the sight of God, be murderers, is another question. There are in North Carolina about 1,000,000 of human beings, but not one person in twenty in the State owns land. Have these few the moral right to say to the many, we own the world which God made, and you shall not live in it? * * * *

"But suppose these voters do not choose to submit to be intimidated. Suppose they conclude that their rights and liberties are in danger, and that the object of those who seek to intimidate or coerce is to oppress and enslave them, and to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that their safety consists in their independence and demands resistance. When you tell them that they shall not till the soil to make their bread, suppose they say, 'We are obliged to make bread or die, and we cannot submit to die.' When you tell them that they shall not have a shelter from the cold, suppose they determine that neither shall you have a shelter from the cold. When you tell them they shall not have meat, suppose they tell you that they are willing to work, but that they are not willing to starve. What may all this come to? * * * *

"Did it never occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character,—to you, ye men, and especially ye women, who have never received anything from these colored people but services, kindness and protection—did it never occur to you that these same people, who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear; did it never occur to you that if you kill their children with hunger they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter they may determine that you shall have no shelter?"

What could have been more devilishly insidious than this—what more calculated to excite the negroes, in their inflamed condition, to arson and murder? Was it without effect? Let the record of the destruction of dwelling houses, barns and gin houses by the torch of the incendiary, especially in the East, a record so startling as to make insurance companies loth to take risks in the section indicated—let this record answer and the story of nights of sleepless anxiety, of loss of property, of physical suffering endured during the whole period is enough to satisfy the most malignant hater of the Southern people—enough also to consign every signer of the address to the loathing and scorn of all law-abiding people to the world's end.

George W. Stanton was one of those signers, along with the rest of the Radical workers of iniquity in the Canby Legislature. Is such a man fit to be presented to the people of North Carolina for their suffrages? Yet he is presented by the Republicans. Four years ago he was nominated by the State Convention of the Radical party for the office of Secretary of State. Later, on the declination of Mr. Duke, he was made, by the Radical Executive Committee, the candidate of the Radical party for State Treasurer. Now again he is the Radical candidate for Secretary of State. Is he a fit man to be presented to the white men of the State? Have we reached a pass where we can vote for a man whose name was affixed to the monstrous publication from which we have quoted? Have we reached such a stage of disregard of our own interests that we can support in anywise a party which insists year after year on putting forward such a man for office?

A Good Rule.

A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied: "My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour; and after this I was allowed to play, and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my property.

It was one of those "cold spells" which have visited us frequently this summer, and they two had met, quite in a premeditated way, on the avenue. "What are you going to do this evening?' she asked, turning the batteries of her two beautiful eyes upon him. "Oh, I suppose I'll stay at home and hug the stove," he answered gloomily. "Come up to our house," she said sweetly, in a suggestive voice. And the beating of their own hearts was all the sound they heard.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Great Common-Sense Speech.

If the great speech of Allen G. Thurman, delivered at Port Huron, Mich., on the 22nd of August be indicative of any one thing more than another, it is that age has not dimmed the brightness of his intellect. He is as clear mentally to-day, as he ever was, and he understands the situation and the needs of the country, as the great speech he delivered on this occasion clearly shows. Our columns would be graced with it, but we have not space for all, so only take here and there an extract:

He said: "I presume there is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know what is meant by the tariff. And yet it may aid us to-day if I give a clear and precise definition of what a tariff is. A tariff, my friend, is nothing in the world but a tax—a tax levied by the general government upon every article of commerce that comes into the United States and that is intended for sale within her borders, and which incidentally raises the price and therefore becomes a tax or burden upon every article of domestic manufacturer of a like nature with those which pay the tariff tax.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY LOCKED UP.

"Now we have at this moment according to the last advices I have seen, about $115,000,000, called surplus revenue—that is taxes collected from people beyond the the necessities of the government.

"Those dollars—$115,000,000—are lying perfectly idle in the vault of the Treasury of the United States, of no service to any human being, drawing no interest, earning no profit, but taken from the pockets of the people where they properly belong, and where, if they were now found, thousands and tens of thousand and hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States would put them to good use and improve their condition and prosperity.

"Now, the democratic party says that this is a wrong condition of affairs; that that money ought not to be like the talents of the man we are told of in the Scriptures, buried in the ground; that this is a very poor use to make of the money of the people, and therefore the democratic party says that this surplus revenue, which is produced in the main by these tariff taxes, ought to be reduced and that the taxes should be reduced so that this surplus will not continue to accumulate. (Applause.) Our opponents, on the other hand, say it is better to take the money from the pockets of the people, it is better to pile it up in the vaults of the Treasury Department; although it does no good whatsoever and it is a great harm, it is better to do that than to touch the tariff laws of the United States. We say, on the contrary, to relieve an overtaxed people is to reduce the taxe; we say that the way to treat a people honestly, fairly and wisely is to take no more taxes out of their pockets than the government actually needs for its expenditures. (Applause.)

"The issue, then, is fairly made up between high taxation on the one hand and reasonable taxation on the other. It is between taking the money of people out of their own control, out of their own pockets, and burying it in the cellar of the Treasury Department, or it is between leaving the money used by them, as their wants require and as their intelligence and honesty direct."

Here a gentleman on the platform raised an umbrella to keep the sun from the speaker's face, but was unable to do so. Judge Thurman noticed it and said:—Well, never mind; the sun never hurt a democrat any way. (Laughter and applause.)

"Now, my friends, in the long political life that I have led I have heard a great many false pretenses preached to the people, a great many intended to deceive and delude them, but in all my life I have never witnessed such audacity as I have noticed this year on the part of the advocates of high protective tariff—never before.

And there seems to be a singular disregard of the truth that has suddenly afflicted them. I do not intend to call people hard names. I have all my life tried to keep a civil tongue in my head, and I mean to keep it as long as I live, but I do say that some people sometimes seem to lose their senses so that they cannot see the truth, and often unfortunately, cannot speak it. (Applause.)

"Now just think of it for one moment. We are told that high tariff makes the country richer, as if it were possible to make the country rich by oppressively taxing its people. (Applause.) Ain't that a new way to make a man rich? To run your hand into his pocket and take out what you find for doing so. Isn't that a singular way to make anybody rich? (Applause.) And yet that is precisely the plan that these people tell us is the plan to adopt to enrich this country—that this country is to be made wealthy by means of high taxation. Again, they have the audacity to say that this tariff tax is not paid by the consumers of the article which is taxed. Why, if the consumers of these taxed articles do not pay the tax I would like to know who does? Do these protectionists pay it? Do the manufacturers pay it? Who pays it if the people who consume the articles that are taxed, do not pay it? No man can answer that question to the satisfaction—"

TARIFF INCREASES, BUT NOT WAGES.

"The tariff has been raised again and again and again. It was immensely raised by the tariff of 1861 or '63—I forgot which of these years it was. It was raised in a few years again, and it has been raised again and again and again, and yet in all that time I have never been able to find the manufacturer or capitalist who upon the raising of the tariff has increased the price paid to his laborers. If there was such a case it has escaped the attention of everybody, even of these diligent newspaper men, who gather up all the news, and sometimes a great deal that is no news at all. (Merriment.) But they have never been able to find that manufacturing man who increased the prices paid his laborers because the tariff was increased.

"But, my friends, we have had for twenty-seven years nearly the heaviest tariff that this country ever knew, fully on an average twice as high as it was before the war; we have had that high tariff all this time. Now, if that high tariff is so much for the benefit of the laboring men, why have not the laboring men in these twenty seven years grown rich I should like to know? Have they. (Cries of 'No! no!') If they have they are very unreasonable men, for not a year passes over our heads that we do not hear of strikes of the laborers because they demand more wages and say they cannot live on what they receive. Again and again and again we hear of what are called lockouts—that is where the employers suspend operations and lock up their mills because they say they cannot afford to pay any more wages than they did pay. Why are these strikes? Why are these lockouts? Why are there such institutions as labor unions? So as to secure better wages? Why is there such an institution as the Knights of Labor? To prevent laboring men from being imposed upon and to increase their compensation. Why is there a necessity for all these things and all these extensive and worthy organizations if a high tariff gives high wages to the laborer? No man can answer that question satisfactorily even to himself.

Federal Radicalism.

Col. Dockery, though a Southern-born man, defends and justifies, or rather attempts to defend and justify, the Federal financial policy of his party. Of course, he is one of those Southern men with Northern principles that his friend, Judge Russell, of civil odor, speaks of.

Colonel Dockery insists that the policy of his part is patriotic because the Northern manufacturers have flourished under such taxes. Yes, the whole course of the Republican party has been to favor the rich men of the North who control it. First the bond-holders, and next the Northern manufacturers. He points with pride to them. He does not point with pride to the common people of the North, or to the grangers of the Northwest. These are suffering under the burdens of the Republican measures. Nor does he point with pride to the condition of our people of the South, who have the oppressive and tyrannous yoke of moneyed despotism pressing them down.

The Southern cotton crop has yielded in clear cash since the war $5,000,000,000; what has become of it? What has become of this immense sum? It has gone in taxes and under the "depleting system" of the Republican party to the North. Colonel Dockery cannot point with pride to the condition of our people here in North Carolina, whose favor he now seeks. We are poor and have made no money, notwithstanding the twenty-three years of honest toil and hard labor of the past. We are crushed with poverty, which is due in large measure to the outrageous system of the Republican party—a system which they refuse to modify or change, although it is absolutely destroying the people of the South. We assert that this system called by Colonel Dockery "wise and beneficent," pursued so persistently by the Republican party, exacting, as it does, high taxes unnecessarily from the people, is a tyranny and a despotic use of power. It has been particularly hurtful to the South ever since the war, but what is good for us the Republican party never cares to consider or regard.

We insist that the Republican party ought not to have imposed such heavy taxes on the people, particularly on the people of the South in our impoverished condition, so soon after the war; that it was heartless to crush the life out of us in that way, there being no necessity; and if taxes could be reduced in 1871 the tax ought to have been taken off the people and not off the incomes of the millionaires of the North who had amassed great wealth by plundering the people during the war. And we further insist that if ten or fifteen years ago the government could get along with $258,000,000, it is tyrannical and unjust to take from the people now $379,000,000, for one-fourth of which the government has no use.

The rapid payment of the bonds, the shifting of taxation from the incomes of the rich to the daily use and necessary articles of the poor, the degradation of the poor man's money, silver, were heartless and despotic discriminations intended to favor the powerful and oppress the poor. They have done everything that they should not have done. The chief cause of depression in money matters is the result of Radical legislation which Mr. Cleveland is compelled by law to see carried into effect. The only relief from its baneful effects, temporary, at best, has come through the exercise of executive power in the purchase of bonds and the issue of certificates by which panic and disaster was averted. Permanent relief can come only from the enforcement of the Democratic policy of reduction of taxes. That cuts the evil up the roots.

Letter from Col. Holt to Judge Fowle.

FUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA., August 20, 1888.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am delighted to see from the papers that you are making such a brilliant canvass, and are so ably assisted by others on our ticket, as by our electors and other good speakers who feel a deep interest in the success of our party. I had all my arrangements made to enter the canvass the latter part of July, and was going to Raleigh on the 16th July to arrange my appointments with Mr. Chairman Whitaker and arrange through him with Mr. Pritchard for a joint canvass. I am sorry to say on that very day I was taken suddenly with a severe attack of acute muscular rheumatism. It settled in my left limb and right hand. No one can ever know how great my sufferings have been, unless it be one who has gone through the same ordeal. For four weeks I could not leave my room. As soon as I was able to be moved I was brought here; have been here six days and am improving, much to my relief, of body and mind, as I am anxious to be on the canvass. My physician says if I will remain here long enough this water will effect a permanent cure. My whole trouble is too much uric acid in my system. With the assistance of crutches I am able to go to the dining room. My system, of course, is considerably run down, and I am very weak. No one regrets more than I do my inability to be in the canvass. Such, however, is the decree of a kind and All-wise Providence, so I cheerfully submit. I am truly thankful I am on the up grade. I suffer more or less each day, but am thankful to say it is not so great that I cannot bear it patiently. It will be several weeks yet before I can move about, as my improvement is very very slow. I know and feel I am certainly improving. If you can find time I would be glad to receive a letter from you.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS M. HOLT.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 30, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 4th.

NATIONAL TICKET,

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

For Electors—State at Large:
ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.
District Electors:
1ST DIST.—GEO. H. BROWN, JR., of Beaufort.
2ND DIST.—JOHN E. WOODWARD, of Wilson.
3RD DIST.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4TH DIST.—EDWARD W. POU, JR., of Johnston.
5TH DIST.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6TH DIST.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7TH DIST.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8TH DIST.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9TH DIST.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.
For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of New Hanover.
For Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.
For Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.
For Attorney-General:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

For Supreme Court Bench:
Associate Justice, to fill vacancy caused by death of Thos. S. Ashe,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.
To serve if Constitutional Amendment is adopted,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

For Congress—3rd District:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
of Pender.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Treaty designed to settle the vexatious and troublesome question of the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters, having been rejected by the republican Senate, by a strictly party vote (30 republicans, 29 democrats) without an effort being made by the Republican Senators, to alter or amend, but rejected with the one idea, to make political capital for their party, to make it appear that the Treaty which the President and Secretary of State, Bayard, had agreed to, was granting too much, was too Englishy, that they might secure the Irish vote for the republican party. With these republicans party was first, the rights of our fisherman last, but President Cleveland, always equal to the occasion, gave this republican Senate a surprise on Thursday last, by sending to that body a Message advocating *retaliatory measures*, it was, while dignified, and full of statesmanlike forethought, and in the interest of the people, whom he has so faithfully served, without bitterness, or displaying any partisan feeling, a perfect *coup d'etat*. It was a bomb in their midst that at once scattered them, that they might take thought and consult as to the next move on the political chess-board. The Republican Senate was floored by the wise and statesmanlike act of the Democratic President, who on all occasions has had the moral courage to act as he deemed the interests of the country demanded. The Message, we regret is too long for us to publish this week, but it is worthy of all our space. It shows that the President has made himself acquainted with the previous treaties, and that the question before the Senate, was one he thoroughly understood.

He saw that the Senate in refusing to adopt the Fishery Treaty would leave our fishermen subject to the indignities that have been for several years heaped upon them by the Canadian authorities, by capturing our vessels without reason and put our fishermen to unnecessary trouble and expense. To counteract this, he asks that Congress legislate so that Canadians may taste of the same cup. We have been a great admirer of President Cleveland, his veto of the Dependent pension bill, proved that he was a true, courageous patriot, his Message to Congress, upon the sole question of tariff reform, was a master-piece, but on reading this retaliatory message, we are led to believe that it is the greatest that the President has ever written. He is a statesman, may we not say a great General, who fearless of public opinion, so far as party is concerned, calmly takes in the situation and after mature judgment acts as he believes the interests of the people demand. Such a man deserves the support of every true patriot—but that our readers may better understand the situation, we copy a portion of an editorial from the New York *World*, which says:

"At present and since 1866, we have generously permitted Canadians to ship their goods over our territory free of duty. The Canadians have denied our fishermen the privilege of shipping fish across Canadian soil in bond. The President asks for power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

He also recommends that inasmuch as the Canadians discriminate against our vessels navigating their canals—assessing tolls upon American craft and remitting tolls upon their own vessels—our Government adopt the same rule of discrimination toward Canadian vessels navigating our lakes and canals.

By this message the President has completely circumvented the Republican partisans of the Senate. He has taken from the Republican politicians the power to arouse New England and the country generally with the cry that the Administration is lacking in pluck and dignity and that it is not equal to maintaining the rights of citizens. The President in discussing the questions involved, shows great familiarity with the subject in all its phases. In the absence of a treaty he is justified in calling for these measures of retaliation.

Naturally there will be some irritation as a resultant. But Canadians cannot object to the application of the same rules which they apply in their commercial intercourses with us. Congress cannot well refuse to comply with the request of the President, however much the Republican partisians of the Senate may protest, and under the circumstances the whole country will cordially approve and justify the action suggested.

FREE WOOL.

In conversation last week with Mr. Moore, of Mt. Airy, an intelligent woolen manufacturer, he declared that free wool would be a great thing for this country, that it would bring into active life hundreds of mills that had been forced to close on account of the protective system, and his idea, it seemed to us full of good sense, is that the raisers of sheep will be also benefitted, for the increase of mills will increase the demand of the raw material, and as prices are governed by supply and demand, the price to our wool growers would surely increase. Many wool growers have been led to believe in this section that free wool will reduce the price of wool, we have not been able to see it in that light, and believe with Mr. Moore, that instead of being a hurt to them that they will derive benefit from it. There is no great amount of wool raised in this section, but we are glad to say that the few who do raise it, will in no way be injured if the Mills bill were to pass.

But one point of interest especially to our section which he was led on to by the discussion in regard to the manipulation of wool, was that the wool of this region was superior to the wool of other sections or to that of Europe, that while not so large or weighing near so much, it was of finer texture, and that if our sheep raisers would take more care in its manipulation it would command a higher figure. Our farmers should make a note of this, and try to raise more sheep and more wool.

THE INTER-STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

This important assemblage which met in Raleigh last week, adopted many measures of great importanee. They declared in favor of manufacturing enterprises, passed resolutions regarding cotton bagging and other trusts, calling upon Congress to use all its powers to destroy existing trusts and combinations, so that the people may be relieved of their unjust and oppressive exaction. It adopted a resolution asking Congress to repeal the tax upon imported jute, and all farmers were requested to use some other material for bagging their cotton.

L. L. Polk, of Raleigh, N. C., was re-elected president by acclamation; Robert Beaverly, of Virginia, was made vice-president at large.

The following vice-presidents were named by the various State delegates, and elected: Alabama, R. A. Kolb; Florida, J. C. Pettizen; Georgia, J. P. Fort; Mississippi, J. P. Henry; North Carolina, Elias Carr; South Carolina, E. R. McIver; Tennessee, B. M. Hord; Texas, G. B. Pickett; Virginia, L. D. Yarrell.

Montgomery was chosen as the next meeting place, and John J. Chaney, of Montgomery, was elected secretary.

SPEAKING AT THE GULF.

As we passed by the Gulf on Wednesday, there was a large crowd gathered to hear Bunn, Sanderlin and Broughton. The Sanford *Express* says:

"Sanderlin, Broughton and Bunn spoke at the Gulf on Wednesday to an enthused crowd of people. Broughton's speech was listened to with profound attention. Bunn tore all of the bark off radicalism and Sanderlin was one of the most happy men that ever mounted the stump and he made every body else happy. A grand barbecue was given and Democracy feasted and grew fat.

It is very evident that the republicans are doing all they can to encourage the Third Party movement in order to get control of the next Legislature. It is very important therefore that we make no mistake in our nominating convention. A United States Senator is to be elected, and it would be a sad blow to North Carolina to send a republican to fill the place of Senator Ransom.

The first suit against Trusts will be made by Louisiana—the suit is against the cotton seed oil trust, the ground taken by the Attorney General is that it is a monopoly contrary to the laws and constitution of Louisiana. The result will be anxiously awaited, it will test the question which Mr. Blaine says the Government has no right to interfere with—as they are "private affairs."

The corner-stone of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College was laid at Raleigh last week, the Masons performing the ceremony. It was a meeting that will be productive of good results.

The storm of last week so general throughout the country was one of the worst of the August cyclones on record—it has done immense damage.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who has been spending some time in New Jersey reports the outlook bright.

We give space to-day to a communication from Mr. A. H. Slocomb, criticising the editorial in last week's OBSERVER, "Whither are we Drifting." As there is a difference in our estimates of the affair, we leave the matter to an intelligent public to decide. Mr. Slocomb is correct in saying that we were absent when the occurrence took place, but we returned to find the whole community in a state of intense excitement, not knowing how it might terminate, for if a shot had been fired that night, no one can tell when it would have ended. It was an excitable time, the like of which we care not to happen again. Now we are able to take a calmer view, but when the article was written, ignorance of the real designs, and the numbers of those engaged in this lawless act, gave the occurrence a dark black look, and especially when these lawless men persisted in doing, what they must have known was contrary to all law and order. It was calculated to arouse the wildest suspicions and cause most dire results. But we are in no ways disposed, nor is it our intention, to do injustice to the colored race, and we *now* know that there were numbers who held aloof, and who condemn the acts of these reckless, or as we trust, thoughtless disturbers of the peace. There are many conservative, true, law abiding and intelligent men among them, and these demand the good will and respect of all. To these we look to give counsel, and to mould public opinion among their race, and we are glad to say that a speech was made by *Leary* on Friday night last at a public meeting that was of the right ring, advising them to be true to themselves and to their country. In regard to the fact that no additional police was ordered out by the Mayor and Commissioners, there was no necessity for it, the Independent Company promptly responded to the call of the Sheriff, and there was no need of more aid; and it was a squad of this company that arrested those who pointed their guns at and insulted Marshal Flowers, refusing to yield to his authority. The matter has blown over, quiet reigns, and those engaged having seen the error of their ways, will know that in the future that the law as administered by the officials of our county is sufficiently well executed without their interference.

FOWLE AND DOCKERY.

The joint canvass between Fowle and Dockery opened at Munroe on Monday. The Raleigh, Charlotte and Wilmington dailies give most encouraging reports. Fowle was met at the depot by three thousand citizens, three hundred mounted men. The Wilmington *Star* says:

Judge Fowle demolished Col. Dockery's high tariff arguments and showed what had been done for the people of Union county and North Carolina by the Democratic party. The record of the two parties was compared, and the outrages practiced by the Republicans while they were in power were shown up in all their hideousness. The Republican party was shown to be the enemy of personal freedom and the freedom of the press.

Dockery, as usual, attempted to excite a prejudice against lawyers. Fowle asked him if he did not vote for a negro lawyer (Harvey Quick) against a white farmer. Dockery did not deny it; he said he (Dockery) voted for the nominee of his party. Judge Fowle then asked him if his antipathy to lawyers only exteuded to white ones. Dockery was silent.

Altogether, it was a great day for Democracy, and the cause has been strengthened. The enthusiasm manifested will be felt all through the campaign. The people of Union are delighted with Judge Fowle and with his speech.

THE OLD ROMAN AT TOLEDO.

In his speech at this place he said: There are men audacious enough to say—men who are advocating high protective duties of tariffs—there are men audacious enough to say that a high protective tariff is for the benefit of the laboring man.

Why, in the name of all that is common sense and reason, how can a laboring man be aided by a tax that begins with the crown of his head and extends to the soles of his feet, and taxes everything that is between them, (applause and laughter;) that taxes him on his hat, taxes him on his shirt, taxes him on his coat, taxes him on his vest, taxes him on his pants, taxes him on his underclothing, taxes him on his stockings, and taxes him on his shoes, and even to the little necktie that is around his neck, it levies a tax upon it. How in the name of heaven can it be that a laboring man is benefited by such a tax?

No, my friend, of all humbugs by which men ever were attempted to be deceived, this humbug of the laboring man being benefited by a high protective tariff is the greatest ever I heard of.

Ah, but, says some one, it enables the manufacturers in this country to pay higher wages to their hired men and therefore is a benefit to them? My friends, did you ever know any manufacturer that paid higher wages to his hands on account of an increase of tariff? If you did you have met with something I have never seen.

There is a man named Barnum in this country, a great showman, a man who has gathered together in his show more curious things than perhaps can be found in any other single place on the face of the earth, but among all his curiosities he has never found such a curiosity as a manufacturer who paid high wages to his hands because of the raise in the tariff. [Laughter and applause.]

THE FARMERS.

Some Things They Did During the Session of the Alliance.

[News and Observer.]

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Farmers' State Alliance on its adjournment, authorizing Col. L. L. Polk, the secretary, to furnish for publication such matters as the Alliance wishes the public to know, Col. Polk yesterday furnished the *News and Observer* with several matters of iuterest with regard to the recent session of the Alliance.

Among things of interest which the Alliance accomplished was the establishment of an Alliance Business Agency and fund, the objects of which will be to conduct the commercial business of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, and to protect from loss those who may deal with the Business Agent of the same.

The president was instructed to procure from the legislature a charter of incorporation under the laws of the State. It is provided that the business fund shall consist of not less than fifty thousand dollars nor more than two hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of five dollars each, and half dollars of two and a half dollars each, and one-fifth shares of one dollar each.

The business fund shall be managed by the executive committee of the State Alliance and shall be in the keeping of a trustee elected by the State Alliance to hold office five years. The Alliance at its recent sesion elected Mr. W. A. Graham, of Lincoln, as trustee. The trustee will be paid a salary of $1,000 a year. A business agent is also elected to conduct the business affairs of the agency, working under the supervision of the executive committee. Mr. W. A. Darden, of Greene was elected business agent.

The Alliance passed resolutions asking that a railway commission be established and that the jurisdiction of magistrates be extended.

The State Farmers' Alliance of Tennessee sent dispatches asking the Alliance to stand by them in denouncing the "bagging trust."

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the National Alliance, which meets in Meridan, Miss., in October next: Messrs. B. B. Alexander, L. L. Polk, Elias Carr, J. F. Payne and J. R. Beaman, Sr.

Alternates—Messrs. J. W. McGregor, W. L. Williams and Mr. White, of Iredell.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—S. B. Alexander, Charlotte.
Vice-President—T. Ivey, Ashepole.
Secretary—L. L. Polk, Raleigh.
Treasurer—J. D. Allen, Falls.
Lecturer—Dr D. Reid Parker, Randolph.
Assistant Lecturer—D. D. McIntyre, Laurinburg.
Chaplain—Rev. Carr Moore.
Doorkeeper—W. H. Tomlinson, Fayetteville.
Sergeant at Arms—J. J. S. Holt, Chalk Level.
Assistant Doorkeeper—D. H. Semple.

H. C. Fisher for Sheriff.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—As the time for nominating County officers approach nearer and nearer popular sentiment seems to centre on those most fitted for the several places, I have been looking over the field for a suitable candidate for Sheriff and am satisfied that a very large majority of the people favor the nomination of the present incumbent, H. C. Fisher.

If peculiar fitness for the place, personal popularity and eminent ability to fill the office acceptably is considered he will get, and justice demands that he should have, the nomination. Mr. Fisher is no stranger to our people, he is well and popularly known all over the county. When first nominated for the office of Register of Deeds in the fall of 1881, the question was asked, who is Fisher? After a vigorous, sharp and decisive campaign, his own township and the Democrats of the county by an overwhelming majority answered the question. Such was his unswerving devotion to his party, so satisfactory his discharge of duty and so acceptable his service to the county that he was again nominated without question and without opposition and by a still larger majority elected. Again after a new service he was elected and no man has ever yet said Henry Fisher failed to do his duty or to satisfy every one in the performance of every demand made on his office.

Recently appointed to the office of Sheriff by the County Commissioners he has honorably to himself and satisfactorily to the people filled that office.

We have a good man in, why not keep him. He has been tried. We know him. He has never failed us, and I say justice, party expediency and democratic interest demands his nomination. G.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

The Sage of Seguin.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 8, 1885.

To Mr. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your glasses for some time past with much satisfaction. For clearness, softness and for all purposes intended, they are not surpassed by any that I have ever worn. I would recommend them to all who want a superior glass. I am very respectfully yours,

JOHN IRELAND Ex-Gov. of Texas.

All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at B. E Sedberry's Drug Store.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store as the giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

The Farmers' Alliance, in session at Raleigh last week, passed resolutions asking that a railway commission be established and that the jurisdiction of magistrates be extended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:

2500 Acres of Land,

at and near Keyser, N. C., on the R. & A. A. L. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary outbuildings, Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 20-horse power Steam Saw Mill, 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. R. McDUFFIE,
July 26, 1888 3m Keyser, N. C.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 20, 1880. tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SPRING

Almost everybody wants a "Spring Tonic." Here is a simple testimonial, which shows how B. B. B. is regarded. It will knock your malaria out and restore your appetite:

SPLENDID FOR A SPRING TONIC.

ARLINGTON, GA., June 30, 1887.

I suffered with malarial blood poison more or less, all the time, and the only medicine that done me any good is B. B. B. It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine made, and for this malarial country should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and as good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION.

CADIZ, KY., July 6th, 1887.

Please send me one box Blood Balm Catarrh Snuff by return mail, as one of my customers is taking B. B. B. for catarrh and wants a box of the snuff. B. B. B. gives better satisfaction than any medicine I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for snuff write me.

Yours, W. N. BRANDON.

IT REMOVED THE PIMPLES.

ROUND MOUNTAIN, TEX., March 29, 1887.

A lady friend of mine has for several years been troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck, for which she used various cosmetics in order to remove them and beautify and improve her complexion; but these local applications were only temporary and left her skin in a worse condition.

I recommended an internal preparation—known as Botanic Blood Balm—which I have been using and selling about two years; she used three bottles and nearly all pimples have disappeared, her skin is soft and smooth, and her general health much improved. She expresses herself much gratified, and can recommend it to all who are thus affected.

MRS. S. M. WILSON.

A BOOK OF WONDERS, FREE.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.
For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.
april 5 1y

A. S. HUSKE. WRIGHT HUSKE.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

FANCY

—AND—

STAPLE GROCERIES.

Shippers of Scuppernong Grapes.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 29, 1888.

With renewed energy we hail the first of September, hoping with it we will be encouraged to put forth more and better efforts to please and give our customers their money's worth, thereby receiving the reward of grateful hearts and a live and increasing prompt paying trade, we will be found at our place of business after the above date from early more 'til nine o'clock P. M.

Orders Filled Promptly.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES

—AND—

Fancy Candy

—WILL THEN BE IN SEASON.—

The young men of the city are cordially invited to call and see us. The young ladies we are always delighted to see.

Respectfully,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

NOTICE!---ICE!

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY ASK THAT all orders for ICE be accompanied with the cash, as the Ice Company cannot afford to keep Ice accounts. On and after August 1, 1888, no Ice will be sold without the Cash or Tickets. Tickets can be had in any quantity wanted, at the Ice Factory.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
Aug. 2, 1888. tf

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, subject, however, to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

Hoping to receive a liberal support, I am truly yours,

JOHN P. McLEAN.
Aug. 23, 1888. tf

ST. GEORGE'S HALL

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

ST. GEORGE'S, Baltimore Co., Md., Prof. J. C KINEAR, A. M., Principal. An English, Classical and Commercial Boarding School preparing for any College or Business life. Unsurpassed in teachers, advantages, accommodation and situation. Backward boys specially aided. $250 to $300 a year. Circulars sent.

Aug. 9, 1888. 1m

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞ Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 30 tf

BLACK CRAPES.

Courtould's is the best imported goods.

We keep a full line in 4-4 and 6-4 for best Mourning Bonnets, Veils, &c., which we make a *specialty*.

G. G. RIBBONS black and colored, with wide satin edge is the latest.

SATIN, SILK VELVETS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

M. E. DYE.

CASH STORE.

The time is approaching when

FALL GOODS

commence to sell, and to those who believe in supplying their wants as the season makes it necessary, I want to suggest that if you are a

Cash Buyer,

and want all of the benefits to be derived from

Buying Goods for Cash,

you should not fail to see and know what we have in the line of

BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Dry Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
&c. &c.

I sell goods without the cost of

Bad Debts and for Spot Cash,

and make it an object for people who can buy in that way, to buy of me, not an object on some few items, but every single item that goes to make up my immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

I have added one-half to my store capacity, and a good deal more to the amount of my business, and having just returned from the northern markets am better prepared than ever to supply the wants of my customers.

K. LEWALD.

Aug. 28, 1888. tf

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

YOU WILL FIND AT THE

New Bookstore

A FULL LINE OF

School Books,

BAGS, SLATES

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY USED

IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

will open the next annual term of their school at the foot of Haymount, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd. Prompt attendance of pupils is very desirable, as the number is limited.

Aug. 23, 1888. 3t

"H.H.H."

SHINGLES.

The successful numbers on the shingle contract are:

No. 113 which draws.....$1.00
No. 273 drawing..... 3.00
No. 499 " 5.00

Parties holding these numbers will please bring them in and get the money for them.

Huske's Hardware House

is receiving and buying goods daily—preparing for the fall trade.

We propose to carry a first-class line of

HARDWARE.

Will make a specialty of

BUILDING MATERIALS.

—WILL CARRY—

Rubber Belting, Leather Belting and other milling supplies.

We have on hand a few

Ice Cream Freezers

that we will sell at extremely low prices, although the hot weather is still here.

To the ladies in need of

SCISSORS

we have made a purchase of a lot of Scissors on cards (samples) and are selling them at about half the usual prices. A few dozen pairs only left.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

A. V. MAULTSBY,

30 PERSON STREET,

Has always on hand a full supply of

Fresh Family Groceries.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

FOR RENT.

The STORE on Market Square, next door to Sedberry's Drug Store, formerly occupied by E. T. McKethan. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Administrator.
Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Cotton Gins and Presses.

Parties wishing to supply themselves with the best make of

Cotton Gins and Presses,

can be supplied by writing to

JAMES S. EVANS,
aug 9 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED TRAVELING AND LOCAL SALES, MEN for Agricultural and Machinery Specialties to sell to the trade. State age references, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address, Massey & Co., Montezums, Ga.

Aug. 9, 1888. 6m

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 30, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square of 10 lines for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. A. GAMBRILL—Flour.
D. M. McDONALD—A Card.
PEMBERTON & PRIOR—Notice.
A. McBUIE—Township Meeting.
C. P. OVERBY—Township Primary.
J. D. McNEILL & Co.—Cotton Seed.
CHAS. A. GOODWIN—Marble Works.
MISS ALICE MALLETT—School Notice.
MISS KATE MATTHEWS—Private School.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—Fancy and Staple Groceries.

The fragrant delicious scuppernong is beginning to ripen.

The Farmer's Alliance will meet next year in Fayetteville.

Mr. E. F. Moore has removed his grocery from the corner on Gillespie street to the Thornton Block on Hay street.

The new boat launched on McNeill's pond on Monday by Mr. Styron, is a daisy, she glides like a thing of life.

Those who are entitled to pensions should not fail to call on the clerk of the Superior Court to see about their certificates.

The exceeding dry weather is causing the cotton to open rapidly. Last Thursday the cotton pickers were busy in the fields around Fayetteville.

Mr. J. B. Makepeace, of Sanford, has sold a one half interest in his sash, door and blind factory to a Northern man, and will put in new machinery and enlarge his factory.

The rolling stock of the C. F. & Y. V. has been increased by the addition of two large new engines, No. 16 and 17. The increasing business and continued extension of the road will soon call for more.

We are indebted to Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co., for a box of scuppernongs, from the vineyard of Mr. Pearce, Messrs. Huske shipped on Tuesday a quantity of these grapes to Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina.

McMillan Bros. are erecting a brick store, filling in the gap between the Leary's and McMillan building. It only requires now that the vacant lot next below A. E. Rankin's be filled in to make that side of the street complete.

We have received from the State Executive Committee a copy of the Hand Book of N. C. Politics for 1888. It contains an abundance of good reading, and we shall, from time to time, give our readers extracts from it.

General M. P. Taylor, the resident engineer in charge of the Wilmington extension was in town Saturday and informed us that the convict camp had been moved ten miles below Fayetteville, near the residence of Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. Andrew Broadfoot, recently elected inspector and weigher of cotton by the Exchange, is here ready for business. He has appointed Mr. J. W. Moore as assistant. The material for the cotton platform is already on the grounds and will be hurried to completion.

Why is it when apples and peaches are so abundant that our people pay so little attention to drying the fruit. Apples we learn are in some places allowed to rot on the ground, or are fed to hogs. It is allowing a good deal of money to be thrown away.

The deepest cut on the C. F. & Y. V. is between Walnut Cove and Mt. Airy. It is about 60 feet in depth. Through this country the work was exceedingly heavy, the average cost per mile for grading being $9,000, one or two miles cost nearly $20,000.

The tremendous smoke seen on Sunday on the east side of the river proceeded from a fire in a swamp about four miles from town. It originated from a small fire built on Saturday to destroy a yellow jackets nest, the wind causing it to spread.

The young ladies especially seem to enjoy the improvements above McNeill's mill. The sight of so many rowing and scattered around on the rustic seats on Saturday evening, was a pleasant one. Preparations are now being made to place the electric light there.

Prof. Venable, of the University of N. C., has sent us a copy of the *Journal* of the "Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society" for 1888, fifth year, part first. This society has proved of great usefulness, the investigations are of high order, and will be of much advantage to the students, as well as the general public.

The weather of last week was real fall like, on Friday morning a little fire in the morning was a comfortable thing. We fear the Katydid theory will come true this year, and if the chirping of insects and the song of the locusts which filled the air last Saturday afternoon be indicative of an early fall, we will have it. It looks very much that way.

Fayetteville's dry goods trade is opening brightly, it offers inducements as great or greater than any town in the State, and the merchants around appreciating the fact are taking advantage of it. Visit Thornton's store if you doubt the fact, see his large assortment of goods, the busy clerks and you will think you are in a Northern wholesale house.

THE C. F. & Y. V. MT. AIRY, WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS, &C, &C.—On Monday (the 20th) the committee, consisting of Maj. Roger P. Atkinson, Maj. A. M Campbell, Maj. D. G. McRae, N. W. Ray, Esq., and Col. J. A. Pemberton, appointed at the meeting of the stockholders to examine and report upon the general condition of the C. F. & Y. V., left Fayetteville in the new Parlor and Sleeping Car of the North State Improvement Co. for Mt. Airy, to complete their work. They were accompanied by Capt. A. B. Williams, G. M. Rose, attorney of the company, and the editor of the OBSERVER, arriving at Greensboro they were joined by Col. J. A. Gray, Col. J. W. Fry and Maj. R. P. Atkinson. It was a congenial set, all interested too in one and the same thing, the good of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. The ride from Fayetteville to Greensboro was hot and dusty, but from Greensboro to Mt. Airy the country had been blessed with refreshing rains, and the cool amosphere of the up-country was delightful and invigorating, and the beautiful country through which the road passes, with its luxuriant fields of tobacco and corn, the magnificent views, and the general outlook of improvement that pervades this section is good to look upon. The road is in excellent order; smooth and easy, and the depots all along the line are large, handsomely and substantially built, and are filled with freight. The conductors are active and polite; the engineers skillful and careful, and the entire road shows that Col. J. W. Fry, the gentlemanly superintendent, is the right man in the right place. He is quiet and unostentatious, but firm and vigilant, and thoroughly posted in all matters pertaining to the management of the road. Some changes are being made in the line and grade of the road between Walnut Cove and Greensboro, the road is being made straighter, and the grade reduced from 150 feet to 110 feet to the mile. This part of the road when first built was intended for a narrow guage, consequently the grade was heavy. The engineering skill of Maj. Roger P. Atkinson, is apparent all along the line, but especially has he displayed it along the banks of the Ararat, where the road follows its tortuous windings for six or eight miles, giving to the traveler a continuous view of the river and the magnificent scenery that overhang and surround its banks, but although the scenery here is grand, past our powers of description, there are from Walnut Cove to Mt. Airy scenes that will attract any one, and a low-lander, like the writer, who is accustomed to the white sand and level country of Cumberland, when he views that grand freak of nature, the Pilot, never tires in looking upon it, it is a grand picture as it is seen from many points, but especially when you pass within two miles of its base at Daltons. From the cars one would say that the pinnacle was not over twenty feet high, but actual measurement makes it 186 feet, and the level area on top embraces over two acres. Passing further up our attention was called to a dilapidated brick building, once a noted stopping place of the low country people (kept by a Mr. Spainhour) in days long ago, on their way in their carriages to the Virginia springs; it was as much noted for its good fare and hospitable cheer as was the noted stopping place of Mrs. Barclay's, on the Raleigh road to the weary traveller, when our only means of transportation to the State Capitol was in the old stage coach. We must not forget the Guilford Battle Ground, now being greatly improved by many citizens of Greensboro, and which the patriotic spirit of the Hon. David Schenck, has caused, after much laborious and untiring research to show that here, a decisive battle was fought by raw North Carolina militia that should ever in their honor make the spot a shrine of liberty to those patriotic heroes. Were we to tell of all that interested us, it would fill pages, so we must hurry on to Mt. Airy, the city that is to be, of this up-country. We arrived here on schedule time, it was raining, and the party were destined for the Sulphur Springs, so disposing of the party in buggies and hacks, we started, when about three quarters of a mile from town, the hack in which six of us were snugly fixed, was suddenly smashed, the breast strap connected with the tongue snapped, the mules became unmanageable and in a twinkling, the vehicle was upset and the whole party dashed to the ground. It was a miracle that we escaped a broken limb or serious hurt, for the curtains were tightly fastened, and we were all shut in, but fortunately the sudden dash of the mules broke the doubletree, and we were left on the ground; the escape was miraculous, only a few slight bruises and cuts. Procuring another hack we journeyed on to the White Sulphur, where there is a hotel, well kept by Mr. Rufus Roberts. The rooms were clean and the far excellent, and the proprietor attentive and accommodating. The spring is near the banks of the Ararat, which flows directly in front of the hotel, the water exceedingly cool, at a temperature of 56° We do not know the analysis, but the white sulphur is deposited all around the walls of the spring. The spring is nicely fixed, being walled in with granite and covered with a tasty bower. This water is a great stimulant to the appetite, as we can testify. The grounds in front of the hotel are beautifully green, and the surrounding hills make it a delightful place of resort, and with a little money to improve the grounds and to add such things as architectural knowledges and taste would suggest, it would surely become a place of great resort and as noted as the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. Nature has done her part, art must now come in to provide what is enticing to men. There are many beautiful rambling walks and fine views that will interest any one; it is in fact a place susceptible of great capabilities.

Leaving the springs after dinner we were soon in Mt. Airy, a town of about 1500 inhabitants. A large hotel is now being built there, and here, there, and everywhere new buildings are going up or contemplated. It is in the beginning of its growth, and the expectations of all are great. Already the completion of the C. F. & Y. V. has added largely to its trade; it has given them what for many long years they have quietly waited for, a connection with the outer world. Tobacco, corn, wheat and buckwheat are the principal crops, fruit is this year a failure, but it is a great fruit raising country, and that of the finest. From points visited in the town, the Blue Ridge (in some places only 15 miles distant) is seen encircling nearly a half of the horizon, fully sixty miles of this grand range is here plainly seen from North to West, and then to your back, the Pilot, with its unmistakeable pinnacle, is in full view, a guide, which in years gone by, directed the way of the wandering Indian. Mt. Airy is certainly founded upon a rock; white granite crops out in its streets and everywhere, and a mile distant from town there is a flat rock of solid granite covering over 50 acres, from this the workman are now quarrying the rock to pave the streets of Greensboro. This rock is full of fissures showing that it has been subjected to some great convulsion of nature, it is easily quarried, as it is in layers which seem exactly suited to the needs for which it is now intended, and it requires very little dressing, this easily, the rock is becoming a source of great profit. The day spent in this region was cloudy and windy, and enabled us to move about without being overheated or fatigued, and we were greatly impressed with the beauty and magnificence of the place and the surrounding country, and believe that it will ere long become one of the cities of our State. To all this improvement the people of this region are indebted to the indomitable perseverance and cool, calculating, far-seeing Col. Julius A. Gray, who has shown that he is a man among men, a clear thinker, of good judgment and an able financier, a man who knows no such word as fail, and who has and will do more for the State of North Carolina by the building of this great State road than any man in it. He is ever active, and although now fully occupied in the Wilmington extension, the building of the Madison branch, which will be completed in October, the continuance of the Millboro branch to accommodate the factories on Deep River, his eye is still westward over the mountains and far away, to Cincinnati. Engineers of the Norfolk and Western are now at Hillville, where in a few days they will be joined by Major R. P. Atkinson and his corps to determine some common point where the two roads may be joined. The line of the C. F. & Y. V. will be to the State line, which may be five or twenty miles, as is determined by the gap through which the road will pass. The Norfolk and Western and the C. F. & Y. V. mean business, and a connection is not now a matter of conjecture, but a surety; so the people of this whole country have much to thank Col. J. A. Gray for the wise and judicious manner in which he has directed the work of this road, which must ere long prove of untold benefits to the people of this section, and especially to the town of Wilmington. In concluding we would be direlect of our duty if we failed to thank Col. J. A. Gray and Mr. J. W. Fry for the courteous manner in which they entertained us, and the pleasure they afforded us in viewing the grand scenery of this up-country, and for a firmer and stronger faith in its great possibilities, and the knowledge of the vast amount of work it is now doing for the State of North Carolina. May the people of Fayetteville be awakened to the benefits that can be derived from this great work, and delay not, less they miss the golden opportunity, "for there is a tide" which will, and is offering itself; let us take it at the flood. If they do, there is no telling what great advantages the old town may receive from the extension of the C. F. & Y. V.

FIRE AT LIBERTY.—We received an account of the disastrous fire at Liberty last week, but our absence prevented its insertion. Staley & Staley's drug store, the postoffice, Glossom & Ledbetter's furniture store, and the Swannanoa pen art hall, and the Southern school of telegraphy (which is kept in the second story,) J. J. Wishart's confectionery, Dr. D. S. Coltrain's livery stables were all consumed. The loss is estimated at $7,000; insurance $3,000. The heaviest loss falls on Mr. H. C. Glossom, owner of the building. The loss is a sad blow to this new town, but there is energy there, and plenty of public spirit that will make it soon rise again from its ashes.

A NEAT PIECE OF WORK.—Mr. Goddard, who has had the work of calculating and entering up the tax list for Cross Creek township, has just completed his work, and a beautiful specimen of work it is. The whole, together with the recapitulation, occupies many pages of the large tax book, and there is not a blot or an erasure, and the balance sheet, although the calculations include many fractions, foots up to within 20 cents of a complete balance. It is a neat job, exceedingly well executed.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—Don't fail to attend the Ratification Meeting and Barbecue at McKay's store near Little River Academy to-morrow, Aug. 31st. You will hear the Zeb Vance of this campaign, the Rev. G. W. Sanderlin, Aycock and Pou; it will be a great treat—"a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

REMOVAL.—Messrs. McNeill & Co. have moved their book store to the new store in the Thornton Block, opposite their old stand. The store is a commodious one, has abundance of light, and their hand some stock can now be seen to advantage, and will add greatly to the looks of this side of the street.

THE 23RD AUGUST.—This is always a day anxiously looked for and spent with great enjoyment by Fayetteville's pride, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, and, on Thursday last they celebrated with their usual spirit their 95th anniversary. Their centennial will soon be here, and then there must be a grand celebration, for its life has been marked from its organization to the present, with events that any people should be proud of. They have never faltered where duty called, there they have, and always will be. It is a noble band of brothers, who love their company, are proud of its record, and are determined that no stain shall ever cast a blot on it. Their motto, "He that hath no stomach for the fight, let him depart," has ever been maintained. The organization for this year is commanded by the same officers as last, as stated in last week's OBSERVER. After this election the company marched to Robinson's spring to participate in their annual target exercise. Mr. Pemberton, the crack shot of the company, if not of the State, was again to the front, making 23 out of a possible 25. Mr. Alex. Campbell, one of the efficient conductors of the C. F. & Y. V., held his own, and made 21. Maj. W. F. Campbell was the successful competitor among those who had never won a prize. After the shooting, the company returned to town, marching through the various streets, attracting as they always do, the gaze of the multitude and the admiration of all, for their soldierly bearing and their proficiency in drill. The company was then dismissed. Meeting again at 9 o'clock at Williams Hall, where a large assembly of the ladies and gentlemen of the town had gathered to witness the freeze out drill, and to hear the speech of Thos. H. Sutton, Esq., who had been chosen to address them and present the prizes. The drill did not last long, as each one made a mistake he retired, and ere long only two remained, Corp'l E. L. Pemberton and Jas. A. Vann. At last Mr. Vann was the lone soldier, he had won the prize for the best drilled man. Mr. Sutton then made his address; it was, as all expected, a good one, paying in eloquent language a tribute to the company they so richly deserved, and doing honor to himself. The prizes, three solid silver cups were then delivered by him to the successful marksmen, and to Mr. Vann, the best drilled man, a handsome gold headed cane. The band then began to play, and preparation for the dance were made, and soon the hall was filled with the gay dancers, who continued to whirl long after our reporter left. It was, as is always, a most pleasant finale to this gala day. The ladies especially, of whom there were many from abroad, enjoyed the evening the most. Thus ended the 95th anniversary of the grand old Independent Company.

Personals.

Mr. Geo. Rosenthal is now North buying his fall stock.

Mrs. Powell, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting Mrs. T. S. Lutterloh.

Hon. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, was in town on business on Friday.

Mr. J. W. Mallett, of Ida, S. C., was here on a visit to his family last week.

Hon. Knox Livingstone spent part of Monday here on his way to Mt. Airy.

Mrs. Mary W. Wetmore is on a visit to her aunt, Miss Mary Hall, on Haymount.

Rev. J. M. Rose and wife of Greenville, S. C., are on a visit to Mr. John M. Rose, Sr.

Mr. J. H. Underwood, now of Durham, has been here on a visit to his parents this week.

Mr. J. D. Currie, one of Wilmington's most enterprising men, was in town last week.

Hon. Thos. B. Keogh and daughter, of Greensboro, spent several days in town last week.

Prof. H. E. Shepherd arrived here last week, and is spending some days with his mother on Haymount.

Mr. T. H. McMillan, the head of the Savannah house of McMillan, Bros, of this place, is on a visit here.

Mr. K. Lewald, who returned last week from New York, is now receiving a handsome lot of goods in his line.

Mr. W. M. Dodd, who has been confined to the house for several weeks with a serious carbuncle, left on yesterday with his family for the Piedmont Springs.

Mr. Samuel Kendrick, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is on a visit to his grand father, Mr. S. J. Walton, of this city. Mr. Kendrick is a son of Mr. James Kendrick, a native of Fayetteville, and who was for years connected with the Presbyterian office in this town.

Mr. J. S. Breese, of this county, received the first premium for the best exhibition of Pears at the Fruit Fair at Raleigh. Also first premium for Japanese Persimmons. Mr. Breese took the premium on Pears at the Fruit Fair here two years ago and also at the Cumberland Fair. He has been very successful in raising this most delicious fruit, he believes that our soil is particularly adapted to its cultivation and wonders that more attention is not paid to their cultivation. They are as productive as apples, and a bushel of pears is worth in any market from $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel *or more*, while apples will rarely bring half the price.

ROSH HASHONO.—Sunday Sept. 2nd, is the beginning of another year in the Jewish calendar, and we notice that the book firm of A. J. Pemberton & Co., are supplied with a handsome lot of New Year cards for the occasion.

CHAPEL HILLIANS.—Messrs. E. R. McKethan, Chas. Rankin and Archie M. McDuffie, left on Tuesday for the University of N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 27, 1888.

Editor of the Observer:

My attention has been arrested by an editorial, which appeared in the last issue of the OBSERVER, in reference to the recent events in the vicinity of the jail. These events, as I understand, occurred during your absence, and I am constrained to believe, knowing how cautious and conservative you usually are in handling such matters, that the article in question was written hastily, on information not derived from trustworthy sources, but from sensational rumors. I frankly acknowledge that I was affected by these same rumors, until the real facts were brought out by the judicial examination before W. B. Cook, Esq., and other magistrates, at the market house on Wednesday last, at which I was present. I cannot too highly compliment Mr. Sutton, who appeared for the prosecution, for insisting upon an immediate investigation in order to relieve the public anxiety.

Your statement of the origin of the trouble is open to criticism, as calculated to give a false impression. You say "two negroes had been committed to jail for an assault upon a white woman with a deadly weapon," &c. The "two negroes," were lads aged respectively 12 and 14 years, and the "white woman," a little girl of 11 years, as stated to me by the magistrate who investigated the alleged assault. He added that the two boys stoutly denied the offence, and that he did not think there was much merit in the case or that the father of the girl would prosecute it further.

The facts elicited by the testimony of the sworn witnesses for the State, at the market house trial on Wednesday last, briefly stated, were as follows: A young white man conveyed information to two colored men, Broadfoot and Tucker, and perhaps to others, that a mob was being organized to visit the jail on Monday night for the purpose of taking out and lynching the boys who had been committed by the Rockfish magistrate. With a foolish, not to say, criminal precipitancy, not to be excused on the ground of ignorance, for Broadfoot and Tucker are both intelligent men, without consulting the sheriff or other officers of the law, after arraguing to have the bell of the chapel rung in the event the lynching party appeared, they sent word to a number of their friends to meet them with arms, in the vicinity of the jail for the purpose, as they allege, of assisting the sheriff in protecting his prisoners.

They succeeded in bringing together, according to the testimony of one witness, two or three men in one squad, and six or eight in another. Another witness puts the number in the latter squad at five or six. At the outside, not more than ten men were engaged in the demonstration, out of a colored population of several thousand. These were stationed at points more than 150 yards from the jail, all apparently unarmed save one man, "who was lying on the ground with a musket beside him." They offered no insults, made no threats or noisy demonstrations, but, upon the summons of magistrate Jones quickly and quietly dispersed to their homes. It was an assemblage, brought together in a lawless manner, to assist the sheriff in a lawful way in the suppression of apprehended lawlessness. All the testimony at the trial and all the attendant circumstances, clearly show that this was the sole object, and justify no other inference. There was an entire abscence of criminal intent.

In view of these facts, it seems to me that your informant who induced you to write, "Monday night following the jail and surrounding premises were occupied by a mob of negroes armed with guns and pistols," &c., must have been laboring under undue excitement and drawn very exhausting drafts upon his imagination.

On Tuesday night following, there was, in the main, a repetition of the events of the preceding night, with the exception that the crowd, about the same in number, not exceeding ten, was composed of different men; and with the added incident that Marshal Flowers discovered two men, who were on their own premises in the rear of the jail, one of them armed with a musket, who insulted and threatened him. It should be stated that the marshal, as he himself admits, did not announce himself as an officer of the law, and that both the men subsequently submitted quietly to arrest when properly summoned to do so.

Now this is a plain statement of the facts in this unfortunate affair. I have not one word to say in behalf of these misguided men who organized violence for the purpose of suppressing apprehended violence. They violated the law and ought to be, as they doubtless will be, punished for it.

But I do not believe, now that the excitement is over and facts have taken the place of sensational rumors, that you will justify the opening paragraph of your article, viz: "The Town of Fayetteville has been the scene of tumultuous and wild disorder for the past few days, which came very near ending in bloodshed and a war of races"—nor that other paragraph further on: "The negroes stand up in solid column and threaten the overthrow of all law and order, and become a law of their own making, subservient only to their own unreasonable and untamed will."

As an old citizen of Fayetteville, solicitous for her good name, and devoted to the welfare and prosperity of her people, I cannot permit such statements to go abroad, backed by the authority of our leading local paper, without uttering my earnest protest. Many of us have been striving, by individual and associated effort, to promote the interests of the Town, by inducing hither foreign capital and desirable immigration. Through the columns of the OBSERVER you have been a zealous and efficient helper in the good cause. But capital is sensitive. It shrinks from investments in places which are the scenes of "wild and tumultuous disorder." The world is wide, and men seeking homes will not plant them where "bloodshed and a war of races" are constantly threatening dangers.

The effect of your editorial will not be limited to the circle of your own subscribers. It will be extensively copied and widely read, and we shall be known to the world as a community where "tumultuous and wild disorders" prevail, where life and property are at the mercy of "untamed" mobs, and where "the negroes stand in solid column and threaten the overthrow of law and order." Why paint the picture of our homes in such ghastly colors? Why not publish that remarkable fact that, during all these scenes of "tumultuous and wild disorder," *the Town Commissioners did not appoint a single extra policeman, but that they regarded a Town Marshal and one night watchman, amply sufficient, as has been the case for many years past, to preserve the peace in a community, which, in its respect for law and order has hardly an equal in the whole world!* There is no part of the whole South where the negroes are better behaved and where the relations between the two races are more friendly. Let us not forget that the colored people are citizens. They are among us and a part of us, and they must co-operate with us in working out our common destiny. So far from their "standing up in solid column" as the enemies of law and order, the great mass of them are peaceable and law abiding men. There has never been and is not now any danger of a "war of races," nor is it a possibility in the remote future. The fear of it is the phantasy of a diseased imagination. Let the alarmists quiet their shattered nerves. "Let us have peace."

A. H. SLOCOMB.

Fayetteville Enterprise.

The well known and popular Druggists Pemberton & Prior has taken the Agency for Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator which he recommends for the quick cure of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and all Blood Troubles. Trial Bottles free.

It is a well known fact that Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has cured Consumption and Chronic Coughs and Colds, when all else failed. Price 25 Cents.

Don't Stand that Pain.

It don't do to neglect nature's warning, aches through the system cause Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache and Pain in the Side, a prompt and safe remedy is required, Red Flag Oil the famous pain cure fills the bill. Price 25 Cents.

Are you Consumptive or do you suffer with a Cough or Cold; if so use Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. Price Cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

POLITICAL SPEAKING IN FAYETTEVILLE.—C. B. Aycock, Esq., Democratic Presidential Elector, will address the citizens of Cumberland county on Saturday, September 1st, and (at night) on the same day, will entertain the people at Hope Mills. Mr. Aycock is a fine speaker, and those who fail to hear him will miss a treat.

EXCURSION FROM MT. AIRY.—There will be a large number of people in town tomorrow from Mt. Airy, and it would be wise in our people, our merchants especially, to see that they have a pleasant time while here.

The Interstate Farmer's Association paid a worthy and handsome compliment to Col. L. L. Polk, of the *Progressive Farmer*, in re-electing him president of that association.

We were informed that frost was seen last Friday morning by turpentine hands near Spout Springs. We did not miss it far here.

FIRE.—The dwelling at the foot of Haymount, occupied by Mr. Driver, caught on fire on the roof, on Friday about half past one, but was discovered in time to be extinguished without giving an alarm.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	00 @ 1.10
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	5 @ 7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7 @ 8
Sides,	9½	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	11	Swedes,	5 @ 6
Hams,	15 @ 16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8 @ 8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	10 @ 13	Western,	9 @ 10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35 @ 40
Dressed,	5 @ 6	Sole, Hemlock,	25 @ 27
BEESWAX,	18 @ 20	Harness, c'ntry,	25 @ 30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25 @ 30
North Carolina,	20 @ 25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25 @ 35	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25	Fresh,	6½ @ 7
Rio,	16 @ 22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85 @ 95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	75 @ 1.00
CHICKENS,	10 @ 20	Irish—old, bus.	(None.)
EGGS,	10	SALT,	90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	9
West. Fam.,	5.00 @ 6.50	Granulated,	10
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	70 @	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	80 @ 1.00	Corn Whisky,	1.75 @ 2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75 @ 3.00
N. Carolina,	40 @ 60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9½ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 32 cents. Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9¼ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 34 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steady at 70 cents per bbl. for strained and 72½ cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

School Notice.

Miss ALICE MALLETT

WILL OPEN HER SCHOOL ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Aug 30, 1888. 2tpd

Private School.

On Monday September 10th.

MISS KATE MATTHEWS will re-open her day school for boys and girls at the school room, Hay street.

Aug 30, 1888 2tpd

TOWNSHIP PRIMARY.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cross Creek Township it was ordered that a Primary election be held in said township on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, for the election of twenty-three delegates and twenty-three alternates to the County Convention to be held on September 13th. The said election shall be held at the Market House, and shall be by ballot, the polls to be opened at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 7.30 p. m. Democrats only allowed to vote in said election. C. P. OVERBY,

aug 30, 1888 1t Chairman

Township Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of Carver's Creek Township, at Kingsbury on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, at 3 o'clock *sharp*, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said Township in the County Convention, to be held in Fayetteville on Thursday, September 13th at 12 M. A full attendance is desired. A. McBUIE,

Chairman Township Ex. Com.

aug 30, 1888 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Appreciation and Thanks

My friends and patrons have fully exhibited by their actions and favored patronage their appreciation, in assisting me to establish and maintain something that Fayetteville has never possessed,

A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE,

SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE.

For your kind assistance in upholding this enterprise you have my greatful thanks, and allow me just here to reiterate the promises made in the past, to in every instance use my utmost endeavors, and the knowledge of my many years experience in business, to furnish you always with the

LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES

in any way connected with the Dry Goods business.

Preparing for an Increase

Our business has largely increased every season and we confidently anticipate, with your assistance, to run up this season the largest increase ever shown on our books. So confident are we of this that we have employed three additional salesmen to aid our present

Large Corps of Salesmen.

Ever alert to the demands and requirements of our trade, I a few days ago visited the Northern Markets and purchased full lines in all

Early Fall Goods.

Many of them have arrived, and we are still receiving them every day. These are the

FIRST AND ONLY

New Goods of the Season.

While in New York I did not forget

The Young Gentlemen

who will now wish to supply their wardrobes before leaving for

College.

To them we offer at our Clothing Store

Fresh Arrivals

in any grade or style of Clothing desired. These selections were made specially for this purpose.

Frank Thornton

August 23, 1888.

1888 Cotton Season 1888

GIN NOTICE.

"Nobody Rides before de Capen."

As our facilities for ginning cotton fully justify us in doing so, we have concluded to reduce the price of ginning to 1-25th instead of 1-20th as formerly.

With ample water power, first-class machinery and convenient location, we are satisfied that we can make it to the mutual advantage of both the farmers and ourselves to make this reduction, trusting to the *increased* amount of work to cover the difference in price.

As always heretofore we return ALL the seed or buy them as parties may choose. Cotton put up in any style wanted and material furnished at the lowest cash price.

Now, gentlemen, we are trying to help you and you must help us to do so.

It costs us just as much to keep a set of hands around on half our capacity as to keep them steady at work, and we are willing that you should have the advantage of their labor at our expense.

Highest cash price paid for seed cotton. Satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Very respectfully,

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,

aug 30 tf Merchant Mills.

Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble Works,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

In Italian and American Marble or Granite.

Designs and Estimates Free by Mail.

☞ All work delivered free of freight at your nearest depot.

Aug 30, 1888 3m

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between E. L. Pemberton and J. L. Prior under the firm name of Pemberton & Prior is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. L. Pemberton having sold his interest to A. J. Cook, the business will be continued under the style firm of PRIOR & COOK.

Claims against the old firm must be presented to the new firm, and accounts due old firm will be collected by the new firm.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 15, 1888.

CARD.

THE public will allow an expression of greatful thanks from the undersigned for their liberal dealings with Pemberton & Prior, having this day, August 15th, sold all my interest and good will to Mr. A. J. Cook, I bespeak his accuracy and capabilities and most heartily recommend the new firm, Prior & Cook, to all my friends and an appreciative public.

Very respectfully,

E. L. PEMBERTON.

Aug. 15, 1888.

A CARD.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 28, 1888.

WHILE the kindly solicitations of many friends throughout the County of Cumberland, looking to my candidacy for the office of Sheriff are very gratifying, as evincing feelings of friendship and esteem, which are doubtless far beyond my merits, they have served to convince me that an explicit public statement is due both to myself and the Democratic party.

Having some knowledge of the responsibility of the office, I must say I am not an aspirant for the position.

I can trust the Democrats of Cumberland County to select good men for office. They can trust me to use all honorable means in my power to insure the success of the ticket. Respectfully,

D. M. McDONALD.

2t

NOTICE.

HAVING on the 15th day of June qualified as the Administrator of E. T. McKethan, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the first day of September, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same at once.

A. A. McKETHAN, JR., Adm'r.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

Aug. 22, 1888. 6w

AGRICULTURAL.

Why Farming Don't Pay.

[Albert G. Leyford.]

Lack of energy is the first and principal reason. The products of the soil are locked up as securely within their beds as the metals are in the mines, and it requires an equal, if not superior, amount of toil and skill to bring them forth successfully for the benefit of man and yield a profit.

Why is it that any enterprise succeeds? It may be a stroke of good fortune in some instances, but in more cases it is due to the spirit of the man behind the enterprise. In this particular more than in any other agriculture has suffered severely by the constant drain which has been and is being made on its ranks in taking away its most talented and energetic young men. Thus the best of our population is separated as carefully from the whole as cream is by the Cooley process and appropriated into other channels of industry. Some persons assert that they can raise as good calves from skimmed milk as from the cow, but it is a fallacy. The animal may exist, but it will not flourish. It is simply ridiculous to attempt to produce a good article from poor material. Then is it any wonder, after its most active and enterprising young men are taken away, that farming don't pay? Bring back to the farms this class of men who have become prominent in the great business enterprises of a quarter century past, who are managing successfully the mercantile and banking interests of our cities; those who had the pluck and self-reliance to put through the first railroad to the Pacific coast, and to run branch lines into territory where scarcely a village could be located when the track was laid; those whose confidence and patience led them to sink thousands of dollars in mills, waiting a year or more before receiving any returns on the capital invested, restore to their source these vital forces and the farms that are now deserted because of sterility will be made to teem with bounteous harvests, and the very rocks an eyesore to so many a New England farmer, would even become a source of revenue.

Another reason why farming don't pay is because the farmer is trying, at modern prices, to produce hay, grain and other products by following ancient methods. Tell him so, however, and he won't believe it, and will point to numerous machines of modern manufacture as a refutation. That is not a sufficient answer. The country merchant of these days resorts extensively to advertising, a practice unknown to his fathers, but what would this amount to if he didn't follow it up by sending a team round daily to take the orders of his customers, sometimes going several times to a single place to satisfy a fastidious subject? His predecessor of a few years back didn't find this necessary; advertising was sufficient at that time, but the present occupant finds it necessary to adopt both methods or fail in his business.

The wonderful appliances of these days are certainly a means to this end, enabling the farmer to produce more in a given time, but something else is wanting. He must follow in the footsteps of his much abused manufacturing friend, and resort to the division of labor, letting one man do as nearly as possible one kind of work, and also resorting more to job work. The farmer can hardly realize the waste to which he subjects labor for the want of putting these two methods into practice. He usually hires help by the month and expects to get a large amount of work out of them at small pay, but he makes a sad mistake in doing so. Labor is intelligent, as a general thing, and knows what constitutes a day's work. Drive them hard one day and they will take it easy the next, and it is more than probable in the end they will do less work than if otherwise treated. They must have something to stimulate them to study out the quickest method of performing a piece of work, and we believe that there is no better way than by letting it out to them by the job. It might be as expensive as the old methods at first, until a scale of prices was established and men find out what they can do, when competition will become such as to materially reduce prices and thereby lessen the cost of production. Notwithstanding the improved appliances, our manufacturers would not be able to produce goods but little cheaper than used to be done by hand labor entirely, if it was not for this division of labor and job system.

A man will truly surprise himself at the amount of work he can accompilsh by reason of continued practice. But we are aware that the first and principal objection will be, that it is impossible. How do we know? We reason from analogy, and analogy says it never has been done. Supposing Fulton, Morse or Edison had been governed by the same unwholesome reasoning, what would have been the result? Failure, ignominious failure. It was faith and determination that won them success, and these are two essential prerequisites in material as well as in spiritual things.

Another important course of unprofitableness is the terrible waste of valuable time, yet how few are sensible of it. Not only does this waste result from following old-time customs, but by actual indolence. The village rendezvous, where everything, but business, becomes the topic of conversation, has more attraction for the farmer than his stock or his fields. His motto seems to be to see how little he can do and live. He puts his crop in as quickly as possible and then waits for them to get large enough to hoe, and then spends just time enough on them to barely keep the weeds in the minority. The rest he leaves to nature. The result is the plants make a tardy growth; they are overtaken perhaps in this state with a drought when least prepared for such a calamity and receive a serious set-back. As the care and attention bestowed on the first years of a child's life will in a great measure determine his worth or worthlessness, so will the care or neglect devoted to the first weeks of the existence of a plant provide for it a precarious existence or cause it to send forth a vigorous and healthy stock upon which the usual drought will have but little effect. Cultivation has and will again bring about this latter condition, and will in a great measure take the place of manure. Manure, however, is a powerful assistant, but like the rain distributes its virtue unto the just and unjust alike, or in other words will stimulate the noxious weed as well as the precious plant.

Let those wasted moments be employed in cultivating the soil. Let those days, that are worse than lost, be devoted to doing the work for which others have been hired, and we will guarantee to such a more abundant harvest and greater contentment, and he will no longer be found among those who shout loudest and longest that "farming don't pay."

Some of the scrub cows give three gallons of milk a day, and cost only fifteen and twenty dollars each. Whenever the time arrives that people quit raising dunghill chickens and scrub cows, the quantity of eggs, chickens, milk and butter will will greatly decrease. No doubt of that. —*Charlotte Democrat.*

Corn-fodder cut fine, moistened and sprinkled with cornmeal or bran, is eaten up clean.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

JUDGES.

Names	*District.*	*Residence.*
James E. Shepherd,	1	Beaufort.
Fred Phillips,	2	Edgecombe.
H. G. Connor,	3	Wilson.
Walter Clark,	4	Wake.
John A. Gilmer,	5	Guilford.
E. T. Boykin,	6	Sampson.
James C. MacRae,	7	Cumberland.
W. J. Montgomery,	8	Cabarrus.
Jesse F. Graves,	9	Surry.
Alphonso C. Avery,	10	Burke.
William M. Shipp,	11.	Mecklenburg
J. H. Merrimon,	12	Buncombe.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge MacRae.

Beaufort—†Feb. 13th, May 28th. Nov. 26th.
Currituck—March 5th, Sept. 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept. 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 10th.
Perquimans—March 26th, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Gates—April 9th, Oct. 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, Oct. 15th.
Washington—April 23rd, Oct. 22nd.
Tyrrel—April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Dare—May 7th, Nov. 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, Nov. 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Nov. 19th.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Graves. FALL—Judge Montgomery.

Halifax—†Jan. 9th, ‡March 5th, May 14th, ‡Nov. 12th.
Northampton—‡Jan. 23rd, April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Bertie—Feb. 6th, April 20th, Oct. 29th.
Craven—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Warren—March 19th, Sept. 17th.
Edgecombe—April 16th, Oct. 15th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Avery. FALL—Judge Graves.

Pitt—Jan. 9th, March 19th, †June 11th, Sept. 17th.
Franklin—Jan 23rd, April 16th, Nov. 12th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 6th, June 4th, Oct. 19th.
Vance—Feb. 20th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 15th.
Martin—March 5th, Sept. 3rd, ‡Dec. 3rd.
Greene—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Nash—April 30th, Nov. 19th.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shipp. FALL—Judge Avery.

Wake—*Jan. 9th. †Feb. 27th, *March 26th, †April 23rd, *July 9th, †Aug. 27th, *Sept. 24th, †Oct. 22nd.
Wayne—Jan. 23rd, March 12th, April 16th, Sept 10th, Oct. 15th.
Harnett—Feb. 6th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 26th.
Johnston—Feb. 13th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 22nd.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Merrimon. FALL—Judge Shipp.

Durham—Jan. 16th, March 26th, June 4th, Oct. 15th.
Granville—Jan. 30th, April 23rd, Sept. 10th, Nov. 26th.
Chatham—Feb. 13th, May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Guilford—Feb. 20th, May 28th, Aug. 27th, Dec. 10th.
Alamance—March 5th, May 21st, Sept. 24th.
Orange—March 19th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Caswell—April 9th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 12th.
Person—April 16th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shepherd. FALL—Judge Merrimon.

Pender—Jan. 19th, May 7th, Sept. 10th.
New Hanover—†Jan. 23rd, †April 16th, †Sept. 24th.
Lenoir—Feb. 6th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 13th.
Duplin—Feb. 13th, Sept. 3rd, Nov. 26th.
Sampson—†Feb. 27th, April 30th, Oct. 8th, Dec. 10th.
Carteret—March 19th, October 22nd.
Jones—March 26th, Oct. 29th.
Onslow—April 2nd, Nov. 5th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Phillips. FALL—Judge Shepherd.

Columbus—Jan. 16th, April 2nd, July 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Anson—*Jan. 9th, †April 30th, Sep. 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Cumberland—Jan. 23rd, †May 7th, July 23rd, †Nov. 12th.
Robeson—Jan. 30th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st.
Richmond—Feb. 13th, June 4th, Sept. 11th, Dec. 3rd.
Bladen—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Brunswick—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Moore—April 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 22nd.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor. FALL—Judge Phillips.

Cabarrus—‡Jan. 30th, April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Iredell—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Aug. 6th, Nov, 5th.
Rowan—Feb. 20th, May 7th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.
Davidson—March 5th, June 4th, Sept. 2nd, Dec. 3rd.
Randolph—March 19th, Sept. 11th.
Montgomery—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Stanly—April 9th, Oct. 15th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Clark. FALL—Judge Connor.

Rockingham—Jan. 23rd, July 23d, Nov. 5th.
Forsyth—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Oct. 22nd.
Yadkin—Feb. 20th, Sept. 24th
Wilkes—March 5th, April 30th, Sept. 10th.
Alleghany—March 19th, Sept. 3rd.
Davie—April 2nd, Oct. 8th.
Stokes—April 16th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 12th.
Surry—April 23rd, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Gilmer. FALL—Judge Clark

Henderson—Feb 13th, July 16th.
Burke—March 5th, Aug 6th.
Caldwell—March 19th, Sept 3rd.
Ashe—March 26th, May 28th, Aug 20th.
Watauga—April 9th, June 4th, Aug 27th.
Mitchell—April 16th, Sept 10th.
Yancey—April 30th, Sept 24th.
McDowell—May 14th, Oct 8th.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Boykin. FALL—Judge Gilmer.

Catawba—Jan 16th July 16th.
Alexander—Jan 30th, July 30th.
Union—*Feb 13th, †Feb 20th, *Sept 17th, †Sept 24th.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 27th, †Aug 27th.
Gaston—March 19th, Oct 8th.
Lincoln—April 2nd, Oct 1st.
Cleveland—April 9th, Aug 6th, Oct 22nd.
Rutherford—April 23rd, Oct 29th.
Polk—May 7th, Nov 12th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge MacRae. FALL—Judge Boykin.

Madison—Feb 27th, July 30th, †Nov 19th.
Buncombe—March 12th, June 18th, Aug 13th, Dec 3rd.
Transylvania—April 2nd, Sept 3rd.
Haywood—April 9th, Sept 10th.
Jackson—April 23rd, Sept 24th.
Macon—May 7th, Oct 1st.
Clay—May 14th, Oct 8th.
Cherokee—May 21st, Oct 15th.
Graham—June 4th, Oct 29th.
Swain—June 11th, Nov 5th,

*For criminal cases.
†For civil cases alone.
‡For civil cases alone except jail cases.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

A NERVE TONIC.
Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

AN ALTERATIVE.
It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE.
Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC.
In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.

ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.

The other Departments will be conducted as usual.

☞ For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High- rade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞ Come or send for prices.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic County Convention of Cumberland County is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator from the 16th senatorial district, two candidates for the House of Commons, a Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Treasurer and Surveyor. All Democrats will meet at their polling places (hour to be fixed by the Township Executive Committees) on Saturday, September 1st, for the purpose of electing delegates to said County Convention. The Township Executive Committees are allowed the privilege of determining the method of electing the delegates, whether by the usual mass convention or by ballot. The several townships are entitled to the following number of delegates and alternates in said County Convention, the basis being made on the number of Democratic votes cast in the Gubernatorial election of 1884, according to the rules of the Democratic plan of organization: Cedar Creek 11, Carver's Creek 7, Cross Creek 23, Flea Hill 11, Gray's Creek 7, Little River 3, Black River 6, Beaver Dam 4, Rockfish 8, Seventy-first 14, Quwhiffle 5. None but Democrats or those who intend voting the Democratic ticket allowed to vote in said primary elections.

By order of the Executive Committee.
R. S. HUSKE, Chairman.
HENRY L. COOK, Secretary.
Aug. 13, 1888 tm

BATH SPONGES,

LARGE AND OF GOOD QUALITY.

INSECT POWDER,

GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED.

CHOICE TEAS.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Condition Powders, Cholera Specific, &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

Greensboro Female College

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE SIXTY SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS prosperous Institution begins on the 22nd of AUGUST, 1888.

Superior advantages offered in all the departments of learning usually taught in Female Colleges of high grade.

Instruction given in Type-writing and Stenography also.

Terms moderate.

For Catalogue apply to T. M JONES. President.

June 28, 1888. 2m

Dying Establishment.

I have removed my DYEING ESTABLISHMENT to the house just in the rear of Mr. S. J. Walton's. Parties wishing to see me can do so by entering the gate between Mr. Walton's and the Starr house. My prices for dyeing gentlemens suits are $2.50, ladies dresses from $1.00 to $5.00. All other ladies wear cleaned and dyed to order.

M. E. ROUSE.

Aug. 2, 1888.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

D. T. WILSON, A. B., (University of North Carolina) Principal.

TERM begins AUGUST 6th, and closes December 21st, 1888.

For further information address the Principal at Little River Academy, N. C.

July 26, 1888. 2m

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

Air Ground Bone.

Carefully Selected Animal Bone, air ground, into a perfect powder by Cyclone Mill. The Finest and Best Bone ever made. Invaluable for Flowers, Vines, Fruit Trees and Lawns. A Poultry Food and Corrective for Cattle.

Five pound package for half a dollar.
Ten pound package for one dollar.
Delivered anywhere in North Carolina.
Send orders and money to
COLIN M. HAWKINS & CO.,
july 5 tf Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

School Books.

AT McNEILL & CO.'S BOOK STORE,

All School Books on State List are Sold at Contract Prices.

All others at prices in same proportion. A complete stock always on hand.

Liberal Discount to the Trade. Special Terms to Teachers.

School children will find the largest and best line of Tablets for school use at

McNeill & Co.'s Book Store,

Hay Street, - - Fayetteville, N. C.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CANE MILLS and EVAPORATORS.

We have in stock fifteen (two and three roller)

CANE MILLS.

One Power Mill; Five Patent Self-Skimming Evaporators; Five Cook's and Five Chattanooga Evaporators; Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron—all sizes for making Evaporators.

Also Patent Furnaces on Rockers and Legs; Skimmers, Funnels, &c.

See our Special Cash Premium for best Syrup (home-made) exhibited at the next Cumberland County Fair.

COOKING STOVES

of all kinds and sizes, together with the Patent Gauze Door Cook Stove; Chimney Flues; Drive Well Pumps; Brass and Iron Steam Fittings; Iron Pipe, all sizes, and cut to any length.

Tin Roofing and Guttering

PROMPTLY DONE.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
july 5 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE WORKS,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, PROPRIETOR,

417 AND 419 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Branch House.

Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 23 1y

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and

Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞ Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.
oct 13 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Mover, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to

may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Parties desiring to invest in

REAL ESTATE,

or who have property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. He has now in his possession several valuable pieces of real estate for sale.

Any information wanted will be given by him and terms made easy.

J. M. BROWN,
may 3 6m Real Estate Agent.

W. R. WICKER,

—DEALER IN—

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Tablets! Tablets! Tablets!

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

TABLETS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIZE AND QUALITY, AT ANY PRICE,

Call and see them at

Pemberton's New Bookstore.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sold by Druggists.

may 3 PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities They do not crook or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State.

apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 3.

Taking effect 5.15 A. M., Monday, August 13, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'd's.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:00 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a.m.	9:25 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:36 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:30 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'd's.
Leave Mt. Airy,	5:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5:56 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p m	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....7:30 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro.....9:00 a. m

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction.....3:39 p. m.
Arrive Millboro.....5:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE.
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 39 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 09 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	6 40 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Leave Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 20 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M. 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.90 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.50 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.